MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS

We have received advices by the last mail from Santa Fe to the 1st of April. Our previous advices were to the 17th of March.

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[From the Ohio State Journal.]

SANTA FE, New Mexico, March 31, 1852.

My dran Sir.—The March mails have made the quickest trip on record, having come from Independence in 22 days.

The party that went to the Gila, for gold, has roturned, having met with poor success.

Major Howe, who went out upon an expedition after the Apache Indians, also returned, not having been able to catch a single Indian. It is impossible for our heavy dragoons, mounted on poor horses, to come up with Indians on their fleet ponies.

The Eutaws and Northern Apaches behave very well, and none but the Coyoters (Southern Apaches) are at war. If any of your medical friends wish a situation in a pleasant post, I know of a tracancy—occasioned by the following circumstances:

—One of the Eutaws on the San Juan river was taken sick, and an Indian doctor from the Rio Verde was called in to attend him. Owing to the strength of the disease, or te the weakness of the prescription of the doctor, the patient died and was buried. After the funeral, the doctor was taken by the friends of the deceased, tied up, shot, and scalped; his wife's hair was cut off; his house burned containing all his propery, and all his animals killed. This is the iaw among these Indians, regulating doctors. The vacancy is yet unfilled.

In looking over the papers by the last mail, I see much said about the gold mines of New Mexico, which may lead people to believe there are many in the territory. There are only two, I believe, that are worked—the old and new placers, about fifty miles south of Santa Fe—which would pay well for working if there was water sufficient for washing. There are at present about fifty hands employed in working them, and they average about \$1 for per day.

I have seen several onness of quicksilver in its pure state, which had been picked up by a quill off the ground, about sixty-five miles north of Santa Fe. But few people know anything about mining, and without a heavy ca

Will not pay.

Governor Calhoun leaves for the States in a few days. He has been seriously ill with the scurvy, and doubts exist as to whether he will ever reach the States alive. Secretary Allen also leaves here for the States, on account of sickness in his family. Then who should be governor? Who? tell me who?

mily. Then who should be governor: who i ten me who?

The people are all busy sowing their wheat, cutting out their acequies, and getting ready their lands to plant corn. There is but little snow on the mountains, and fears are entertained that the crops will fail for want of water. No other items of interest, I believe. Yours, &c. J. Greiner.

At a meeting of the citizens of Santa Fe, New Mexico, held at the New Exchange. on Tuesday, 30th March, 1852, Hon. Hugh N. Smith, was chosen President; C. S. Rumley and S. J. Speigelberg, Vice Presidents; W. T. Dalton, Secretary; and W. E. Jones, Assistant Secretary.

Vice Presidents; W. T. Dalton, Secretary; and W. E. Jones, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Smith stated, that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the present deplorable condition of the territory by reason of the defenceless situation in which it is placed.

Mr. C. H. MERKITT proposed the following memorial, which on motion of Mr. J. E. GARY, was adopted :-

Your memoralists, citizens of the county of Santa Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico, respectfully re-

Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico, respectfully represent,

That the citizens of this territory feel it to be a solemn duty to invoke the earnest attention of Congress to the suffering, distressed, and impoverished cendition of the territory at the present time. The members of your honorable bodies are aware that since its occupation by the Americans there has hardly been a moment during which its inhabitants have been spared from the hostilities of some one of the Indian tribes by whom they are surrounded. But none of those whom we now address can have an adequate idea of the extent to which these hostilities have proceeded, or the many calamities and miscries which they have inflicted on the country.

The recent census returns will show you the loss of property from this cause, within a short period before these returns were made up. Since then these losses have been greatly increased. To this loss of property must be added the lamentable loss of life, and the captivity of women and children, carrying terror to whole communities, and distress and desolation into the bosoms of hundreds of families.

and desolation into the bosoms of hundreds of families.

The recent outbreak of the Apaches, attended as it has been by numerous bold acts of rebbery and murder, has created a state of alarm throughout the southern half of the territory which has never been exceeded. These maurauders have been, and stil continue, pillaging on the whole line of the Rio Grande del Norte, from near Albuquerque to El Paso. They have already murdered, since the 1st of November last, twenty-seven persons, and carried off an amount of stock which, considering the impover ished condition of the country, is a heavy drain apon the resources of the people.

They boldly enter the smaller towns, compel the inhabitants to take refuge in their houses, and then deliberately drive off their flocks and herds before their eyes. Travelling from town to town has become extremely dangerous. Prudent persons do not venture abroad unless they are well armed and accompanied. In short, the great high road of the country, in the thickest settlements, is, at this moment, as unsafe as the remotest trail on the acknowledged range of hostile Indians. What effects such a state of things must have upon the business and industry of a people, need not be dwelt upon. The occupants of the ranches dare not go, nor send their laborers, into the fields. The residents of the towns, kept in a state of alarm, are busy in preparing defences, or in watching for the stealthy foe, upon whose move-

into the fields. The residents of the towns, kept in a state of alarm, are busy in preparing defences, or in watching for the stealthy foe, upon whose movements there is no calculating.

In the face of such miefortunes, the poor people of this country look around them in vain for relief and succor. The protection they need, and for which they do not suffice of themselves, cannot be afforded them by the United States troops now here. The efficiency of these troops, supposing them to be the fittest ones for contending with our savage enemy, has been greatly impaired. It is no exaggeration to say, that two-thirds of the dragoons are without horses; and the horses of the other third are well nigh unserviceable; and no idea can be more preposterous than that which looks to any successful warfare with Indians, unless their pursuers are well mounted.

serviceable; and no lace can be more preposterous than that which looks to any successful warfare with Indians, unless their pursuers are well mounted. But recently, Major Howe was sent out to "relieve Fort Webster" from the Indians. It is understood that he saw some Apaches on his way, without harming them, and it is also understood that he "relieved Fort Webster." The relief at Fort Webster contributes, however, but very little, if any, to the relief of the inhabitants of New Mexico. Indeed, it is not believed that such relief is to be expected from the United States troops acting alone.

Under these circumstances, your memorialists would respectfully suggest that, while the regular troops are occupied in garrisoning posts in the Indian country, there should be raised a corps of volunteers, of a different description from the men enlisted in the regular service. It is possible that such a force could be raised in this territory. It could command the services of men inured to mountain life and Indian was fare.

such a force could be raised in this territory. It could command the services of men inured to mountain life and Indian warfare. It is certain that, if such a force can be raised in the frontier States and this territory, well armed and equipped, it would, in a short time, tell with effect upon our savage invaders. Those invaders would be trailed to their lairs, and there punished in such a way as all savages require once to be punished by civilized man before they can fully understand that civilized context is not simplicity, and civilized humanity. generosity is not simplicity, and civilized humanity is not fear. A proper chastisement of these Indians would be exemplary in its character—it would be the surest way, in the long run, of sparing even Indian blood, and the only mode of laying the foundation of permanent peace with these tribes. Before exemplary punishment is inflicted on them, we may look in vain for any real and lasting amity with them.

may look in vain for any real and lasting amity with them.

Entertaining these views, we most respectfully request that Congress will turn its attention to the unhappy condition of this country—a country which, considering not only the character of its population, but the solemn pledges of the government, it is bound to protect.

And as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever

Mr. P. BECK, Jr., moved that the above memorial be translated into Spanish, and circulated among the Mexican population for signatures; that the Pre-sident appoint a committee of seven to circulate the memorial, and obtain facts in regard to the present condition of affairs in the territory, and insert such facts in the Spanish translation of same. Adopted. Mesers. P. Beck, Jr., J. J. Webb, J. E. Gary, Donaciano Vigil, Thomas Ortiz, J. W. Austin, and Francisco Ortiz y Delgado, were appointed for said committee.

Mr. Gary moved that copies of the memorial be forwarded to the Hon. John S. Phelps and the Hon. S. A. Douglas, to be by them presented to Congress.

Adopted.
Mr. MERRITT moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Santa Fe Gazette, and that a copy be forwarded to the New York Herald and National Intelligencer, with a request that they

Co motion, the meeting then adjourned sined is. J. SPRIGRIBERG, Vice Presidence. Wa T Danton, Secretaries.

Arrival of the Empire City.

THE EXPEDITION TO EQUADOR—ITS EFFECT IN NEW GRANADA—NEWS FROM NICARAGUA—THE RIOT AT CHAGRES—INTERESTING COMMERCIAL NEWS PROM The steamship Empire City, Capt. Leeds, arrived

yesterday morning from New Orleans and Havana. She left the latter port on the 29th ult, and was

four days and five hours on the passage.

The purser of the Empire City, Mr. E. W. Hall, supplied us, as usual, with the latest news. We are also indebted to Dr. G. Grant of Panama a passenger, by the Empire City, for some interesting intelli-

The Panama Herald of the 20th ult., says:—
We have been favored with the perusal of a letter just received from Hon. C. Cushing, the U. S. Charge d'Affairs to Equador, by A. B. Corwine, Esq., U. S. Consul at this port. Mr. Cushing writes that the regular troops now employed at Gnayaquil amount to 1.800 strong, and that they are all well drailed amounts to upwards of 4.000, and that they are all determined men. Mr. Cushing does not entertain any apprehensions of the success of the Flores party.

The feeling in Panama, among the foreign residents and with a large number of native, was with

dents and with a large number of native, was with the hope that General Flores may be successful. Should this be the case, it is supposed that he will turn his attention to Panama, where he would find many within the walls stimulated by the hope of acquiring the treasury of Granada who would make conquest almost certain. Flores has already his secret agent in that city, and a combination is already about being consummated, of young and vigorous men, to aid him Panama is the key to the whole republic, which, when conquered, will open to the ambition of the victors the treasures accumulated for a century, of

the whole country.

The Panama railroad has been progressing rapidly. It is now finished to San Pablo, distant from Gorgona about five and a half miles; but here it will be arrested for a time, as a bridge has to be constructed, which will require time.

The intelligence from Bogota is the resignation of Gen. Herrera, Governor of Panama, and his de parture for Pasto, an extreme southern province. He has gone to command the national forces there, for the suppression of the revolution which still exists in that province. The revolution broke out in July last; and while every other part of the republic has yielded to authority, this province, which is not worth to the government thirty reals, is costing yearly as many thousands of dollars, is still unsub-

We have news from Nicaragua to the 25th ult., by the U. S. M. steamer Philadelphia, which touched at San Juan del Norte. The U.S. sloop of war Decatur was at that port.

At San Juan del Sud there were about 700 passen-

gers waiting. The Monumental City and the Pacific were in port. The former was to take 400 of them by charter, but the Pacific would not sail until an extra lot of passengers arrived.

Our files of El Diario de la Marina and Gaceta de la Havana are to the 29th of April. The political news is of little importance, and em-

braces only intelligence from the European continent, and several documents of the newly appointed Governor General, Canedo, on local matters, which are not of any consequence to us. The most perfect tranquillity continued in the

island, but fears were entertained of another expedition, mentioned by some correspondents from

We are indebted to a respectable house in this city for the following letter from Havana, containing late commercial news :-

HAVANA, April 28, 1852.

We had this pleasure last on the 14th inst., since when your esteemed favor of the 8th instant came duly to hand, and has our best thanks for its interesting contents. The sugar market has continued very active, and, with a brisk demand for all sorts, prices keep advancing, with little of no prospect of declining hereafter. The estimates about a short crop are still increasing. Several estates have finished grinding, yielding from twenty to forty per cent less than last year; and it can now safely be calculated that the deficiency in the crop will be at least 300,000 boxes. Already the reports show a considerable falling off as compared with last year, at the same period. Museovado sugars are scarce, and good qualities are scling at 4½ to 5rs. Molasses, 1½r. per keg, and not abundant. Exchanges improving a little. Craving your reference to the enclosed P. C., we remain truly, dear sir, &c.

OUR ISTHMUS CORRESPONDENCE CHAGRES, April 7, 1852. Another Terrible Fight among the Natives-Dismantling Chagres, &c., &c.

Chagres has again been the scene of another bloody battle. It was at this time black against black, Carthagenians and natives against Jamacians. It commenced at the house of a Mrs. Johnson, on the American side, a Jamacia negress, who, it appears, gave a fandango to her colored countrymen; about one o'clock in the morning an unfortunate native entered her house, and, as some ill feeling existed since the last row between the Jamaicans and natives, they beat the poor native most unmercifully. He immediately went over to the other side and sounded the alarm, and in less than balf an hour the little river that separates the American from the Chagres side, was swarming with canoes, loaded with Carthagenians and natives who came to avenge the injury done their companion. They assembled on the bank to the number of some three hundred, armed with their machetts and long-knives, and marched in a solid body to Mrs. Johnson's, and then the work of destruction commenced. Glass bottles were hurled at the natives, pistols fired, but the natives forced their way in, and, after tearing everything in the house to pieces, attacked the Jamacians with their machetts and knives. The Jamacians were forced to retreat after being cut in a most frightful manner. One poor fellow had both arms cut off just above the clow; some their fingers cut off, and some their back and face horribly mutilated. Such yelling and screeching '—it appeared to me as if some wild beasts were devouring the whole population. There were some three hundred and fifty Jamaica men, at the time, up the river. Had they been here, the slaughter would have been awful. They fought desperately on both sides for two hours, but the drum on the fort sounded for the troops to muster, and some sixty came over and charged on the mob, who scattered pell mell to the woods. The troops took possession of the field of battle and arrested some twenty of the ringleaders and took them to the fort.

It was whispered that another attack would be made the next night, on the Jamaicans, and numbers of them sought protection in the Castle, but half an hour the little river that separates the

It was whispered that another attack would be made the next night, on the Jamaicans, and numbers of them sought protection in the Castle, but order reigns again in Chagres. The Jamaica men are leaving for home, and the Sierra Nevada took some forty or fifty to Jamaica. A strong guard is kept on the other side, and canoes are not permitted to cross over after ten o'clock at night, while a count is an this side ready to give the alarm in to cross over after ten o'clock at night, while a guard is on this side ready to give the alarm in case of another outbreak. The troops in the Castle remain under arms, and sentries are placed within call on the ramparts.

Everything is dull here, as the hotels are being torn down to be put up in Navy Bay. The weather is fine: no sickness of any consequence.

is fine; no sickness of any consequence.

The British steamer Thames is receiving her specie, and sails for Southampton this evening. I leave for Gorgona to-morrow, but you shall hear again from NICARAGUA.

THE LAW REGARDING COLORED SEAMEN—The Legislature of Louisiana, after full consideration of the representations that have been addressed to them, have repealed those provisions of their law which provided for the imprisonment of colored seamen from abroad, and have substituted for this a provision allowing satch seamen to land for their necessary duties with passports from the Mayor. We have not yet soon the statute and camout say whether it applies to colored seamen from the North as well as from foreign countries. In regard to the former, we should be decidedly opposed to placing them on the same footing as the latter, except when they are driven into our ports by stross of weather. But, even in regard to them, it seems to us that our law ought to be changed on the principle of the Indiana and Illinois constitutions. Let colored seamen from the North be forstidden to enter our ports, and let their introduction subject the vessel to a fine of a thousand dollars for every one, and we venture to say we should be no more troubled with the visits of those precious "eitizens of Massachusetts." We shall publish the Leuisiana statute as soon as we can get a copy.—Charleston Mercury, April 27

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Charles CHARTABLE BEQUERTS.—The will of Charles Mercler was, on Saturday probated in the Register of Wills office. Besides a very large number of tepacies bequeathed to individuals, he has left the following sometocharitable instations, vir.—Lodge No. 3 of the Masonic brethren, \$3,000; to the Union Benevalent Society, \$5,000; to the treasurers of the Soup Societies, which were in existence at the time of his death, each \$1,000; in trust; withe Missionary Society connected with St. Johns Lutheran Church, under the pasternal care of Rev. P. F. Nesjer, \$2,000; to the most Lutheran Church, C. R. Demande being postor, \$2,000; to the Society, \$1,000 —Philis New Albertair. Our Canadian Correspondences

QUEBBC, April 25, 1832 Prevailing Duliness-Pancy Bails and Other Gayeties - Lectures in Montreal - Emerson -Brownson-Protestant Bigotry-Movements and Review of the Canadian Press-Weather, &c

Dall, dull, dull-every thing-the newspapers. Change, drawing rooms, Government House, the river—all are undeniably and discouragingly dul's People meet each other, like the Athenians of old, with the stereotyped question—"Any thing new?" But the flat expression, and listless features of each, as they part, are proof conclusive that the reply has been unsatisfactory. A gleam of hope shot through the breasts of the fashionables last week, as a drawing room at Lady Elgin's was announced; but the half thawed snow, and the spring ruts had not been duly weighed in the balance-and when poor dear

Mrs. H—— reached Spencer Wood, after two miles of a journey, endured on the bottom instead of the seal of her sleigh, the idea of such a stretch of vice-regal tyranny as a drawing room was at once abandoned. Nothing daunted by the weather or the roads, the sons of St. Patric celebrated their anniversary, on the 18th of aprile pelebrated their anniversary of their anniversary of the 18th of a pelebrated their anniversary of the 18th of a pelebrated their anniversary of the centre of the person and they are anticipated. I imagine the chairm of fancy balls rests in the surprise with which we view a well-known face and figure, in a new and striking contume, and evaporates as soon as the eye has become familiarized to the joint effect of the person and the dress. Most of the costumes which figured at the assembly on Tuesday were a rectangle of the commandant's fancy ball. St. Goorge's day had been looked forward to with some hopes of a colebration worthy of the anniversary; but whether from a declar in the nationary of the person and the dress and the person and the dress and the person and the dress and the person and the dress of the content of the person and pelebrated the pele

support to the government. The Pilot, the late government organ, is to become a daily instead of a tri-weekly paper; the Transcript and the Courier are to be increased in size; the Daily News, at Kingston, is a decided improvement on the old Chronicle and News; the Colonist, in Toronto, has begun to issue a daily, which has already, it is said, attained a very large circulation. All this looks as though editing was not a bad business after all. One fact, the total want of anything like an organized opposition to the government, in the newspaper press, is very significant. There are many papers which profess hostility to individual methors of the cabinet, but few, if any, to the administration, as a whole. Thus, in Quebec we have three English and three French papers—one is the official organ; four of the others are independent supporters of the ministry; and the remaining one, the Journal de Quebec, is violently opposed to Messrs Rolph and Cameron. In Montreal, the English press, as a general rule, gives a very fair support to the ministry. The Montreal Gazette and Herald think themselves bound, every now and then, to abuse Lord Elgin and Mr. Hincks; but this is merely in order to keep their pens in trim, and must not by any means be taken as a symptom of their hostility to the government. The French press of Montreal is, like Mr. Camben, suspicious of Rolph and Cameron, but still friendly. In Upper Canada, the leading paper, the Globe, is strongly opposed to the whole ministry, and is a host in itself; but it stands solitary, alone. A few small country papers, who take their cue from Mr. Brown, follow in its wake; but the reform press in general, though they object to particular members of the enbinet, give it a very satisfactory support. vernment organ, is to become a daily instead of a Brown, follow in its wake; but the recome press ageneral, though they object to particular members of the cabinet, give it a very satisfactory support. Even the tories are occasionally complimentary.

The lake ice has moved, but the channel is still closed. We have, altogether, eight arrivals from sea.

STADACONA.

Accidents on the Erie Railroad.

DUNKIRK, May 1, 1852. I saw in one of your papers, about two weeks ago, an account of an accident on the Eric Railroad, by which an engineer and fireman were killed. An editorial remark stated that this was the only accident that had happened on the road, or that they were of rare occurrence. I would correct an erroneous impression, by producing facts of which I have

had ocular evidence.

A collision took place on the 28th of April, on the Eric Railroad, near the station of Cuba, by which three locomotives were shattered to fragments. The circumstances are as follows:—A gravel train stopped on the road to take in wood and water, and thus lost its time and right to the road. Another train, with two locomotives attached, pursued its proper course, supposing the road to be clear; the result was, that a collision occurred, destroying entirely the three locomotives. Happily no person was seriously injured, although one man lost three ribs, and another three fingers.

Another collision happened a few days before, but the crash was not a tremendous one, the engineers having some intimation of the proximity of their respective trains.

One man was killed at Summit, a week ago, and three more at another station, the latter by a freight train running into a passenger car. Thus you can see that the number of accidents is seldom accurately given by the proprietors of these railments. The circumstances are as follows:--A

ccurately given by the proprietors of these rail-

You would serve the cause of humanity, if you You would serve the cause of humanity, if you would commission one of your reporters to go by the emigrant train, and give a graphic account of the privations of the poor passengers. You could hardly find a man willing to accept the duty, on such conditions; but unless he would consent to go by the same conveyance as the emigrants, he could not appreciate their sufferings, nor describe them accurately.

An Emigrant to the West.

The Turf.

[From the Boston Mail, May 3.]

Quite a large number of persons visited Cambridge
Park, Saturdey afterneon, to witness a trotting match
between Lady Alice. Dutches, and Eastern Bell. The
trot was mile heats, to wagon—best 3 in 5, and was well
contested. At the start Alice had the pele Dutchese
recond, and Eastern Bell the outside; but the latter won
in three consecutive heats, as will appear from the following summary.— 
 Ing summary
 —

 Eastern Bell, b. m., George Edmonds
 1

 Allee, b. m., R. Titus
 2

 Detchess, c. m., Z. Brownell
 3

 Time=3.1½, 2.50½, 2.30½
 The Methodist Episcopal General Conven-tion in Bestern

The Methodist Episcopal General Convention which next in Boston on Saturday and organised assembled again on Menday morning at 8 o'clock in the Broomfield street church. Bissop Janes presiding. The Boston Traveller reports the following proceedings:—Rev. J. M. Trimble was chosen secretary.

ing proceedings:—Rev. J. M. Trimble was chosen secretary.

The nominations of the delegations of their candidates for the various standing committees were made as follows:—

Emacopacy—Rev. Messra. Peter P. Sandford, Elihu Scott, Nathan Bangs, Timothy Benedict, S. G. J. Worthingson, A. T. Bullard, Samuel Wakefield, Wm. H. Pillsbury, Henry Summers, George Garey, Goo. Webber, Hivam Kimsley, Richard Haivey, Elias Boyd, John H. Tower, Henry W. Reid, Wm. Hesmer, Wm. H. Goode, Joseph Hopkins, J. G. H. Pilcher, Israel Chamberlain, Jacob Young, P. Cartwright, L. W. Berry, Alfred Griffith, David Palley, Daniel Webb, Charles Adams, John S. Porter.

Hinerancy.—J. Z. Nichols, Orman C. Baker, Heman Bangs, B. M. Hall, S. G. J. Worthington, E. Copeland, John Coyle, Nathan D. George, Wm. H. Sampson, J. L. Huater, Joseph H. Jenny, E. J. L. Baker, A. E. Phelps, D. Holmes, Adam Poe, H. W. Reid, H. M. Seaser, E. M. Descaond, C. J. House, Francis B. Bangs, Philo E. Brown, Zachariah Connell, J. B. Covington, Elijah Whitten, John Mills, Wm. Bond, David Patterson, Jefferson Lewis, Minor Raymond.

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Missions.—Geo. Peck, Elijah Mason, Barth. Cray, John Clark, S. G. J. Worthington, E. Copeland, H. J. Clark, Albert Church, Chauneey Hobart, H. Mattecon, Ch. C. Cone, D. S. Hill, M. Hitchcock, Silas Comfort, Henry Whiteman, Joseph Brooks, John S. Euliek, S. T. Gillett, C. J. House, Resin Sapp, Thomas Carlton, Alfred M. Lorraine, C. D. James, E. R. Ames, N. J. B. Morgan, J. P. Durban, Erastus Benton, Geo. F. Brown, Chas. R. True.

Boundaries—Phineas Rice, Reuben Dearborn, E. Griswold, D. S. Starkes, M. Tichennel, J. C. Aspinwall, Thos. M. Hudson, Asahel Moore, Chauncey Hobart, B. Holmes, Aaron Sanderson, Calvin Kingsley, John Chandler, J. Parks, Hiram M. Schaffer, Joseph Brooks, John Dennis, John L. Smith, Joseph H. Hopkins, W. H Collins, Thomas Carroll, Geo. W. Walker, Peter Acres, James Havens, John A. Geer, Francis Hodgson, Wm. T. Hnrlow, James Ayres, Amos Binney.

Bolk Concern.—A. M. Osborn, Elisha Allis.

A. Geer, Francis Hodgson, Wm. T. Harlow, James Ayres, Amos Binney.

Book Concern.—A. M. Osborn, Elisha Allis, Zebnien Phillips, L. Clarke, M. Tichenal, A. T. Bullard, Robert Hopkins, Asahel Moore, Henry Summers, A. J. Phelps, C. Allen, Wm. H. Hunter, S. P. Keyes, David Holmes, John Quigley, Joseph Brooks, B. F. Tefft, Joseph Marsel, C. J. House, T. McClure, Eleazer Thomas, John F. Rice, George Rutledge, William M. Dailey, John A. Collins, Themas J. Thompson, Daniel Wise, John McClintock, James Porter. These nominations were unanimously accepted as the Standing Committees of the Conference.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of three Assistant Secretaries with the following result:—

tive. This was a body spring from the necessities of the case, and in accordance with the views of early Methodist fathers in this country, though in England the strong distinction of a united Church was want-

Methodist fathers in this country, though in England the strong distinction of a united Church was wanting.

The address spoke strongly in favor of supporting the itinerant principle of the Church in the superintendencies, and in favor of annual changes in the presidency of annual conferences, as more likely to conduce to a proper administration of affairs. The episcopacy was one of the few general bonds yet left to the Church, and every care should be taken to preserve it; the progressive character of the present age had a tendency to induce the throwing aside or forgetfulness of old established principles, or their radical change, and all should be done to prevent all unreasonable or undigested action of such a nature. Does Methodism operate with the same success or energy as before? This was a difficult question to answer. If outward prosperity was a foundation for a decision, it would be at once said that it was gloriously in the ascendant; the increase of its wealth and churches, of the intellect and character of its ministry, of its means of education. All these things were a sign that it had not yet reached its culminating point. The rower of a church was to be found in the spirit, faith, communion with God, and zeal of its members, both individually and as a whole. There appeared to be more worldly-mindedness than formerly, to be seen in costly dwellings, fashionable clothes, parties at which improper amusements were admitted, want of proper attendance at class and prayer meetings, or of interest in their exercises, and the habit of many ministers of neglecting the enforcement strictly of the established discipline. The Methodist Church had a great work to do; the children of the land ever increasing, the foreign-mission field, the press as an instrument of the enforcement strictly of the established discipline. The Methodist Church had a great work to
do; the children of the land ever increasing, the
foreign-mission field, the press as an instrument of
good, all there things were beekoning onward to
energetic action on the part of the Church. The
bishep exhorted all present to keep the itinerent
principle active, and to prevent its localization in
any form. In regard to the term of probation necessary for admission into the conference, the
change from two to four years was speken of, and
had been acted upon favorably, though that action
had been acted upon favorably, though that action
had been rescinded in 1848. Notwithstanding this,
the arguments and applications in favor of this
change were very numerous, and against it very
few. It would be well to admit as deacons after
two years, and as elders not till after four years
probation. In regard to the locating of unacceptable pastors, would it not be well to allow the annual conferences, by a two-thirds or three-fourths
vote, to locate without trial! This would save a great
deal of time now spent by such conferences without fair recompense. The German cause was now vote, to locate without trial? This would save a great deal of time now spent by such conferences without fair recompense. The German cause was now rapidly progressing, and it would be well to take no undigested measures, lest a change should be brought about opposed to that progress. It was a good policy to Americanize and naturalize them, and thus tend to aid in preserving the unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In regard to Africa, it was plain that it could be only christianized by colored men, yet the sympathy and the aid of the white race was yet needed. The Chinese mission should be presecuted with ratience and hope. The further support of the German, California and Oregon missions, the latter of which are favorably proshould be presecuted with patience and hope. The further support of the German, California and Oregon missions, the latter of which are favorably progressing, was advocated, and the missionary labors in South America, though not yet very promising, would yet yield to Christian exertions rich harvest. In regard to collegiate education, it would perhaps have been better, if these had been fewer, and of higher character in an intellectual point of view. The Sabbath School was prosperous. The tract cause failed to a great degree in accomplishing the end for which it was established, and a new organization might be beneficial. The American Bible Society was accomplishing a great work, and it should be supported. The origin and progress of the Book Concern was next sketched, and not a small statement in its favor was that it had disbursed for the last half century, of its profits, one hundred to one thousand dollars annually, to each conference, for good purposes. This highly beneficial organization was threatened with injury by a proposed policy of restricting prices of works to the more cest, thus preventing all profit. Yet why should any change be made in the old and well taied policy of the Concern? Bishop W. favored the colarging of the number of superintendents of the Concern to six, all of whom should be men of piety, emphatically Methodists, who should give their whole attention to the work.

After an exhortation to those present, the address was concluded with the reading of the signature, m follows:—E. Wangh, T. A. Morris, E. A. Janes.

Bishop Hamiline's name did not appear on the re-

Bishop Hamline's name did not appear on the report, he being about in consequence of illness.

That port of the address relating to the term of probation, was referred to the committee on itinerancy. The other topics mentioned in the address, were appropriately referred to the various commit-

were appropriately referred to the various committees having those topics in charge.

A special committee was ordered to be appointed
on that part of the address relating to the decease of
Bishop liceoling, for the purpose of arranging funcral convices in house of the memory of the deceased,
to be held during the session of the conference.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote ordering the appearance of a special committee on the
German work. This motion was laid on the table.

Various petitions presented. Adjourned.

quiring men and women to set spart to church meetings, should be repealed or rescluded.

The appeal of the Rev. J. M. Stang, of North Indiana Conference, who was located without file consent, was assigned for consideration to Monthly mext, at 10 calculate.

was assigned for consideration to Monthly mext, at 10 o'clock.

The Roy. John J. Collins, of the Baitimore Conference, presented a resolution, signed by himself and colleagues, relative to the New York Book Concern, repudiating the reasoning of Judge Nelson's decision in the United States District Court as wholly at variance with the graius and policy of the Methadist Episcopal Church; but acquisacing in the divisions of the property, and directing the book agents at New York not to take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Brother Scott of the Book Concern, stated, that the final decree of Judge Nelson would not be rendered till after the conclusion of the session of the conference. After a good deal of discussion, the resolution was temporarily withdrawn.

Rev. John Bear, E. E. Griswold, and E. Thompsons were appointed a committee on the church in Washington.

The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, May 4, 1852 The two Exiles in Boston-Lola Montes, her Receptom, Triumph, and Defeat-The New YORK HERALD in Laugue with Bishop Hughes and the Jesuits-Mrs. Forrest, &c.

There is a sort of paradoxical similitude between New York and Boston, in the treatment of the two celebrated exiles now lionizing through the countrythe ex-Queen of Bavaria, and the ex-Governor of Hungary. New York first got up the excitement in favor of the hero to boiling point, and then suddenly cooled down and felt ashamed of the exhibition they had made; and then, to make some atonement for the idolatry poid to the man, they determined to prove their gallantry, by paying homage to the hitherto neglected woman. Boston has just acted in the very same manner, mudates mudandes. The Countess of Landsfelt was the first of the errant The Countess of Landsfelt was the first of the errant pair to present herself to the admiring people of Boston. She was, as all the world knows, received with the most flattering marks of admiration, and held up as a paragon in all that is most lovely in woman. But time passed on. She disappeared from the stage in which she played such a distinguished ride, and was succeeded by another actor, in the character of the Governer of Hungary. The Bostonians got ashamed of the extravagance of their flattery to Lola Mentes on seeing it reflected so truthfully in the columns of the Herald. They thought they had deviated from the austere virtues of their Puritan fathers, and had, perhaps set a bad example to the rising generation; and ro, like the New Yorkers, they determined to atone for one folly by committing another. They shattered their former idel and then set up a new one, whose torms of homage will, probably, be as beief. I need not refer further to this as your special correspondent keeps you fully posted up as to all the doings and ayings of the Hungarian. But to return to Lola. The principal cause of her successful career in this city, is, beyond doubt, to be attributed to the influence exercised by the Herald, in easting the powerful protection of its ægis over the fair but frail foreigner, when she came to this country, and in lending her the use of its columns to defend her character from the attacks of her defamers, the Jesuits, and to issue her manifestoes in protection of her pure and honorable life. She thus appeared in the eyes of our citizens, as a chaste and virtuous beauty in misfortune, having all the materials of an excellent saint, but who was the victim of Jesuitical persecution, and, therefore, entitled to their sympathy and protection. Under this idea, they crowded the theatre when she danced, patronized her liberally, introduced her to their children at school, and made her sojourn among them a pleasant, profitable, and trimphant one. The illusion was at length dispelled by a satirical editor pair to present herself to the admiring people of Boston. She was, as all the world knows, received

frost at that place on the mornings of the 21

The Franklin Planters' Banner says there was frost at that place on the mornings of the 21st and 22d April.

The Plaquemine Sentinel of the 24th ult. says:—
On Friday night, the 16th, this community was visited by one of the severest hail storms that has ever occurred here. It commenced about twelve at night, and was preceded by rain, thunder, and lightning. It appears that its main track was a few miles below here on the bayon. A planter informs us that next morning there were hail-stones on his grounds an inch in diameter, and that a cart load could have easily been gathered up. All the skylights of his sugar-house were broken; corn fields were completely riddled, and the cane injured somewhat. Fruit likewise suffered; the peach trees were considerably thinned, and many of the green peaches were cut so as to expose the stones. On Monday merning following, we had another storm with slight hail; after which the wind rose very high, and blew quite a gale all night from the north, continuing with some abatement for two days, and making the weather sufficiently cold and disagreeable for fires and overcoats."

The Cinton (Feliciana) Whire, of the 21st April.

and overcoats. The Chiton (Feliciana) Whig, of the 21st April. The Clinton (Feliciana) Whig, of the 21st April, says:—"For the last few days the weather has been extremely unpropitious to vegetation. Our parish was visited, on the evening of the 16th, by a storm of wind, hail, and rain, which caused much damage generally, and, in some spots, was extremely destructive. The hail is represented as having been as large as hens' eggs in some places west of us. There was a slight frest this morning, with a cold and bracing atmosphere."

The Clinton (Feliciana) Floridian, of the 24th Arril, says:—"Got the morning of the 21st just.

April, says:—"On the morning of the 21st inst. cotton crop. The planters were roady to scrape, and some of them had scraped. They will now be compelled to plongh up and plant over. Farther north the blight has been more severe. Since 1838

north the blight has been more severe. Since 1838 this has been the latest frost seen.

The Selma (Ala.) Reporter, of the 23d ult., says:

"On last Friday night there was a severe halfstonn in this place, and through the country
generally. Since that time the weather has been remarkably cold for the season. There was a slight frost yesterday morning. The hall has destroyed the cotton crops of several of our planters, and they will be compelled to replant."

The Grove Hill (Clarke county, Ala.,) Herald, of the 21st ult., says:—"The weather we have now-adays is very unsettled and disagreeable. One day is unpleasantly warm, and the next extremely cold. Vegetation is greatly retarded, and unless it becomes more settled, much sickness will certainly ensue."

Vegetation is greatly retarded, and unless it becomes more settled, much sickness will certainly ensue." The Huntsville (Ala.) Scathern Actocate, of the 21st April, says:—"The weather continues raw, cold, and decidedly uppleasant—very detrimental to the young cetton, corn, etc. There was considerable frost on Monday morning."

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, of the 20th April, says:—"On Saturday evening last we had thunder showers, attended with a little hail. Somewhat below us, as we understand, the hail was more plenteous. On Sunday the weather was so cool, articularly towards the evening, that fears were entertained of a blighting frost, from which we were entertained of a blighting frost, from which we were entertained of a blighting frost, from which we were entertained of a blighting frost, from which we were cally saved, probably, by the prevalence of a wind during the night. At the time we write, Monday, she weather is so cool that we fear, should the wind hall, we shall to night have a killing frost. This has truly been a coolieh sort of spring for Georgia."

iuil, we shall to night bave a killing frost. This has truly been a coolish sort of spring for Georgia."

The Charleston Moreury, of the 22d ult., says:—

For nearly a week past the weather has been unseasonably celd, with frequent showers from the northwest, and, in two cases, accompanied with hail. The growing crops are in the state to be most affected by celd; and although there has been no frost, at last in the low country, the temperature has been low enough to chill the young plants, and very seriously check their growth. The season opens very discouragingly."

The Memphis Engle and Enquirer, of the 22d April, says:—"The weather still continues quite cool, and is very unseasonable. We have heard of no frost, however, for the past three or four morn-

The Methodist Conference reasonabled this morning at the plantation of partitions from annual conferences.

Leaving the petitions was called the rule re
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Leaving the petitions was called that the rule re
Leaving the petitions was called that the rule re-

The Philadelphia Phremen's Pa nen, which came off on Monday, is said to have been a magnifecent affair. Besides the firement of Philadelphia, there were in the procession several companies from other cities. Columbian Engine No. 14, of this city, was there, actended by a company of 50 members. The North American thus notices

them:—

"Columbian Engine, No. 14, New York — This company, the guests of the Northern Liberty, numbered 50 members. Heavy B. Versa, Foreman; Robert Foreyth, Assistant. Their dress commisted of red shirts tractedly decorated, black pants, and New York hats, with '14' upon them. They are an exceedingly fine looking kedy of men, and their nable bearing attracted much attention."

Several of our best banch were employed for the occasion, as were also banch from other cities. The day passed off in perfect order, and in the evening there were several balls and parties given by the different companies. The North American says:—

The chief turnshals, aids, and assistants, were citizens dresses of black, with fire account of the citizens dresses of black, with fire account of the citizens dresses of black, with fire account of the citizens dresses of black, with fire account of the citizens dresses of them carried splendid silver horns. Many of the firemen carried exquisite silver horns. Many of the firemen carried exquisite silver horns, and handsome spanners, and we never belied such a great display of chaste and protty fire trumpets.

The profusion of decorations, in the form of arti-

beield such a great display of chaste and protty fire trumpets.

The profusion of decorations, in the form of artificial and natural flowers, &c., exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed. Bonquets and wreaths, the work of fair hands, and gifts of gonthehearts, were endless; and to give even a faint idea of the number, beauty, costliness, and magnifecacof the banners and flags, and the hundreds of other devices and appointments, would itself fill whole columns of the North Assertican and United States Gazette. A great many of the devices were entirely new.

devices and appointments, would itself fill whole columns of the North Asserican and United States Gazette. A great many of the devices were entirely new.

The day was ushered in by the ringing of fire bells and the discharge of ordinance. These salutes were kept up from the time the firemen began to assemble, at 6 o'clock, 10 M., until the parade was dismissed at evening. The engine and hese houses, and numerous public and private buildings on the route, made a lively disclay of colors; and many a bouquet and wreaths were thrown by ladies to some favorite company or fireman. The visiting companies were fairly lorded down with wreaths and bouquets.

The procession was between two and three miles in length. It extended full thirty squares. In passing a given point, it consumed, on average, at least two hours.

The number of equipped-firemen in the parade was over 6,000, and, with musicians, grooms, attendants, and others, there were not less than 6,000 persons in the line.

It is computed that the parade was witnessed by some 200,000 persons, including citizens and strangers.

The last of the procession did not reach Franklin square—the place of dismissal—until 7 o'clock, P. M.; the march thus consuming eight or nine hours. The whole distance was about twelve miles. There were a number of halts made on the route, several of them long and tedious. Some were caused by accidents to apparatus. The longest one was occasioned by the fire up town.

The day was a most lovely and delightful one.

The scene of countermarching in Arch street was billiant, gorgeous, and imposing beyond all description. The bright rays of a May sun, reflecting the rich and glitteringlparaphermalia of the pageant, presented a charming and dazaing sight, while the soul-stirring and glorious music of the numerous bands captivated and entranced the hundreds and thousands of lookers-on, whe lined and packed both sides of the street as far as the eye could roach. Along the entire route of the procession, which would through all parts of the city a

with much interest here. The battle scene in the Howard Hotel excited as much attention, and was the source of as much conversation, as a new coup d'état of Louis Napoleon would.

Mrs. Forrest is not in the best odor here, though she has succeeded in attracting large audiences. Her notoriety has brought full houses, but her acting is not admired.

The Weather and the Crops.

The Jackson Mississippian, of the 23d ult., says:—

"A light frost was observed in this neighborhood yesterday morning. Further north we fear the cotton has been damaged. The weather has been disagreeably cold for ten days past."

The Baton Rouge Gazette says there were frost at that place on the 21st and 22d April, and adds:—

"The frosts will retard the growth of the crops, but will not materially injure anything but the cotton crop, which can be repaired, as it is not yet too late to plant, with a fair prospect for a good yield. The fruit is not much injured, as it was protected by the thick foliage of the trees."

The Franklin Planters' Banner says there was frost at that place on the mornings of the 21st and 22d Avril.

The Franklin Planters' Banner says there was frost at that place on the mornings of the 21st and odd in the control of the about all other decent society. He is seen in no other reputable man's parlor. Mousing about, he has just capacity enough to comprehend a lie, and to re-utter it; and the wonder is that, from so intelligent a city as Boston, there ever should be deputed such a mean, miserable, sneaking representative of the press. Thus much for one of the slanderers here.

the press. Thus much for one of the slanderers here.

There is another, however, and his name is Pike—a waif on the world, originally from Maine, but just now spluttering in the New York Tribune. The Lord undoubtedly intended him for a decent man, and has really given him some talent; but he is a living illustration of what becomes of a man who lives, breathes, and exists only in a stunting malaria. What wind he has has become so dwarfed by the air he breathes in, that he has become fully persuaded that whoever does not think as he thinks, and act as he acts, is only a knave or a rascal. Born an abolitionist, educated an abolitionist, and eating and drinking only with abolitionists, he has ne idea that a man can be an honest man who is not just such a red-mouthed, foul abolitionist as he himself is. Supposing, during the long session of Coning and drinking only with abolitionists, he has no idea that a man can be an honest man who is not just such a red-mouthed, foul abolitionist as he himself is. Supposing, during the long session of Congress in 1850, when the compromise measures were under discussion, that he could, as an abolitionist, eject from Congress the member from the Calais or Eastport district (Mr. Fuller), he procured from Governor Seward letters of confidence and introduction to certain Roman Catholic priests on the Passamaquoddy and Machias Bays, and he tried with these letters to easiel these priests; and sometimes, by canting with Methedists in some places upon the horrors of slavery, and with Free Will Baptists in other places, he prayed or preached himself into a respectable vote; but he did not successfully cheat enough te obtain anything like a majority. This Catholic-Methedist-Free-Will-Native-American-Foreign-would be-Representative is now the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribone, and he finds a congenial place in the columns of that print for the abuse of me and of a rival editor. But let him be passed over for the present, with the admonition that "An Eye" is an invisible spirit in Washington, that walks the air among you, and knows you, and whem you cannot slander with impunity.

There are other slanderers here, less conspicuous but not unknown, from whom, in due time, if necessary. I will strip all the covering, and reveal them in their own frightful nudity. A combined, conspiring set of letter-writing rascals is organized here, bent, if possible, upon crying down every Northern man who stands up for his country, and his whole country. The nest of these has been in the order of Dr. Bayley, the editor of the abolition ergan here. There, herding with secessionists in unholy communion, plotting mischlef against their common country, and sowing the seeds of disumon, check by jowi—they chuckle over the excitement they create, and sneer at and vanut at every man not of their own wretched coterie. I will not say the

against him. U. S. Commissioner's Court.

U.S. Commissioner's Court.

Before John W. Nelson. Esq..

May 4.—Recoli at Sea.—The United States vs. William Jekosen. Henry Armstrong, William Deakman, and Charles Miller.—The above case, the commencement of which was reported in yesterday's Herato, was concluded this afterneon. A large number of witnesses were examined for the defence, and arguments made by Mr. Donohuster the prisoners, and Mr. Ridgway for the United States. In delivering his decision, the Commissioner said that if the witnesses for the prosecution were to be relied upon, and there appeared no reason to doubt them) then these parties had been guilty of an aggravated attempt to subvert the authority of their officers, and he must therefore commit for trial all except Deakman, against whom there did not appear to be a sufficiency of evidence.

MAURICE POWER and family would leave their residence at Queenstown on the 23d ult., for New York, on a visit to Mrs. Power's relatives, from whence they will proceed to the Island of St. Lucia, to enter on his governorship.

DEATH OF A HOUSEBREAKER. - A mulatte, na med Russed, was trying to force his way into Mr. Hosiand a house, at Silver Creek, Pa., a night or two since, whom Mr. H. hit him with an age, and killed him